



COPY RIGHT



2022 IJIEMR. Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 16th March 2022.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-11/Issue-03>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I03/20

Title: **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES AFGHANS LIVING IN TURKESTAN IN LOCAL AND IMPERIAL SOURCES**

Volume 11, Issue 03, Pages 113-119

Paper Authors: **B.E.Ergashev, Sh.A.Hayitov, O'.B. Mattiev**



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES AFGHANS LIVING IN TURKESTAN IN LOCAL AND IMPERIAL SOURCES

B.E.Ergashev

prof. of SamSU Faculty of History

Sh.A.Hayitov

DSc. prof. of Bukhara State University, Faculty of History

O'.B. Mattiev

PhD. of SamSU Faculty of History

ABSTRACT: This article describes the struggle between the major powers for the territories that had not yet been conquered, their mutual agreements, and the peculiarities of foreign policy principles, along with describing the beginning of the colonial process and its peculiarities. The study of the establishment of the colonial order in the period of the Russian Empire and in local sources is highlighted as a key issue.

Keywords: Empire, Colonial, Governor-General, Turkestan, Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Source, Metropolis.

INTRODUCTION

Since the topic is related to the most controversial period in Turkestan, the correct analysis of the sources and the comparison of opposing views provide an opportunity to draw clear and expanded scientific conclusions on the problem. Therefore, from a historical point of view, scientific conclusions based on the comparison of literature, sources, documents with local sources, which serve the interests of metropolises, are important for the study of history.

These sources serve to shed light on the Afghans' relations with the peoples of Central Asia in the period before the invasion of the Russian Empire.

Main part: "Tarikhi Salimiy", which can be translated as "the history of Salim", plays the main part among local sources. In this work, in particular, describes the actions of the

Afghans under the command of Bukhara in detail [8, -141b]. The relationship of the Afghans with the Khiva khanate was described in Ogahi's works. Describing living conditions and activities of the Afghans in the Fergana Valley Muhammad Aziz Marginani's information gives information about the Afghans in the state leaders of the Quqon Khanate [10, -70 p]. As noted in Ibrat's "History of Fergana", the last days of Khudoyorkhan, "one of the last khans of Turkestan", the events related to Afghanistan are described. According to him, the history of Khudoyarkhan from Kabul to Jeddah was narrated by Khudoyarkhan's servant, an Afghan named Haji Muhammadjan [5, -335 p]. The relations between Amir Nasrullo and Dustmuhammadkhan were reflected in the research of local authors such as Mirzo Olim Makhdumhoji [9, -189 p]. Mirza Olim

Makhdumhoji's views on the activities of British intelligence are similar to the information in the works of A. Vamberi [3, -192 p].

Historical works created during the empire of the XIX century occupy a significant place among the sources of the studied problem. Among them is the work of G.A. Arendarenko. Arendarenko, a Russian military official in Turkestan, provides information on the trade and social life of Afghan citizens operating in the country. It is also important for our study that his written information about the Afghan tribal chiefs and later influential people in the political system of this country, military commanders in Turkestan before the invasion of the Russian Empire [2, -510 p]. The author also describes the activities of the Afghan emirs and their successors in the military units of the Emirate of Bukhara, which is one of the sources proving the historical ties of the Afghans with our country [2, -510 p]. Information about the economic life of the Afghans is also given in the research of AI Maksheev on the imperial period [7, -374 p].

The collection of materials dedicated to the activities of K.P. Kaufman (Kaufman collection) is also of special importance in covering the history of the Afghans of Turkestan. An important aspect of the collection is that as a result of changes in the Afghan political system in the late 1870s and the intensification of the struggle for the throne, Afghans belonging to the ruling circles lived in Samarkand as political citizens and held talks with the Governor General of Turkestan. The collection also states that the commander, who later became the Emir of Afghanistan, agreed with Kaufman, and that Russian diplomatic sources "fled" to Afghanistan, and that the essence of the original measures was latent. The data of this collection are of great importance in the study of the history of the Afghan peoples living in Samarkand [6, -100 p]. The activities

of the future emir mentioned in the collection are of special importance.

Another imperial-era source that provides information about Afghan citizens is the data of A.F. Middendorf. His important guidelines for research focus on the appearance of Afghans as well as the peoples living in the valley. In the sources of this group, special research has been conducted on the ethnic composition of the Zarafshan valley.

Military expert A.E. Snesariev's information on the social and economic life of the peoples of Turkestan and its neighboring territories, in particular, his views on the Afghan citizens studied in the context of the subject, is also useful [12, -7 p]. In particular, he cited the financial support provided to the Jamshedi tribes to live and work in the territory of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office - on July 25, 1908, the Russian government decided to allocate funds for the financial support of the Jamshedi tribe [12, -46 p].

Another type of source is the documents of the National Archive of Uzbekistan. After the second half of the 19th century, relations with neighboring countries became possible only through the Governor-General of Turkestan. Historical information on trade and diplomatic relations with neighboring countries can be obtained from the office documents of the Cabinet of the Governor-General of Turkestan. Court documents state that the first governor-general of Turkestan, K.P. Kaufman, was granted extensive rights by Russian Tsar Alexander II on July 17, 1867, including the establishment of "any political, border, and trade relations with neighboring states." The Turkestan governor-general's relations with neighboring Afghanistan's Kashgar, Kulja, and khanates (including the Bukhara emirate, but court documents refer to Bukhara as a khanate, not an emirate) were

conducted through the diplomatic department of the Turkestan governor-general's office.

On February 13, 1899, at the invitation of the Governor-General of Turkestan Dukhovskiy, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent representatives to Tashkent, where they served as diplomats under the Governor-General of Turkestan until January 1918. These office documents contain a wealth of historical information on the relationship between the history of the neighboring Afghan peoples.

Sources on this issue are also common in the annual reports that are compulsorily compiled by the military governors of the region. They contain information on the details of many specific events among the province's annual full reports (reports are not always presented in order).

The funds of our national archive contain information about Afghan rulers who took refuge in Turkestan. Beginning in 1880, the Emir of the Afghan people pursued a policy of "neutrality" inherent in the policy pursued by Russian diplomacy. It turns out that Afghanistan has begun to play a kind of divisive role in Russian-British relations, which the emir has used to try to raise the status of his state, and has achieved this in part. It is worthwhile to comment on this person, as his political activity has intensified in Turkestan.

Even in the 1980s, Afghanistan's relations with Turkestan did not cease. In 1888, the emir's cousin, Sardar Isakhan, the ruler of the Chop province (the territory of the Chop province - Mazar-i-Sharif, Sarikul, Shiburgan and Andkhoy districts), revolted against the government. After the revolt was suppressed, the captain with his son Ismail Khan retreated to the territories of the Governor-General of Turkestan [13, -153 p].

On September 22, 1888, P. Vannovsky, the Minister of War of the Russian Empire, sent a telegram to the Governor-

General of Turkestan stating that Isakhan should be granted asylum [14, p.160]. Isakhan again settled in Samarkand with many of his relatives and lived in this city until the end of his life, for 21 years [15, -1 b]. The analysis of the process is given in special paragraphs of the dissertation.

The Caspian region is also another part in the Russian Empire's relations with the neighboring Afghan people. The administrators of the empire and the leaders of the Caspian region tried to treat them impartially. The main focus is on trade relations through Afghans living in Turkestan. Afghans living in the southern part of the Caspian region are exempt from customs duties on livestock imported into the province through border posts. The military governor of the region said that the lack of friendly relations between the Afghan authorities and Russia has a negative impact on the development of bilateral trade relations. A report, which was written by the military governor of the Caspian region in 1908, stated that Afghan traders and mercenaries entered the region without any border barriers because at that time the internal situation in the country had changed. According to official court documents, Russia's trade turnover with Afghanistan decreased during this period. Nevertheless, it is reported that Afghan farmers and traders living on the border have benefited greatly from the sale of fresh fruit only, without losing trade ties. Analyzing this situation, the head of the department of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Empire planned to deliver Russian manufactured goods with the support of Afghans in Turkestan through the cities of Mashhad and Turbeti-Haydar [16, -1 b].

In accordance with its foreign policy plans and goals, Russia received guarantees from the British government in 1907 to develop favorable trade relations with Afghanistan,

which further strengthened the economic ties of the Russian Empire with its southern neighbor through Turkestan, and in this process the Caspian region became more important. It should be noted that the empire's relations with Afghanistan were not limited to the Caspian region. But the fact that the province shares a common border with Afghanistan, and the existence of historical ties, has increased the province's superiority over other regions in the process of economic relations.

Imperial rulers have always taken into account the internal situation in Afghanistan. In particular, in 1908, 10,000 members of the Jamshedi tribe, dissatisfied with the political situation in the country, asked for a place in the Caspian region. With the help of regional administrators, 7,000 of them were placed in a place called Chamani-Bida, which cost 15,000 rubles [17, -44 p].

Archival sources also contain information about the relationship in recent years. For example, the №96 message sent by the Russian Empire Political Agency in Bukhara to the Russian Foreign Ministry on April 7, 1909, details the conversations of the political agency's staff with the Afghan herdsman. According to him, the livestock population living between Kabul and Herat reported the situation inside the country. According to the document, an Afghan farmer was detained while driving 4,000 sheep to the Marv oasis due to unfavorable conditions for growing and selling livestock. According to him, 130 members of the Afghan tribes went to the Afghan emir Habibullah and complained that the ruling circles were hindering the development of animal husbandry [18, -1 b]. To raise livestock in the Caspian region, Afghan herders paid a tax of 5 tiyn for each sheep and 10 tiyn for cattle [19, -7 b]. This information is contained in the appeal of the head of the Marv district of the Caspian region, Colonel Fan-Faler, to the

military governor of the region on September 19, 1909 (registered in the regional chancellery under the number №14076). The above two documents show that the administration of the Governor-General of Turkestan, taking into account the foreign policy situation of the empire, has been giving as much concession as possible, without imposing almost serious obstacles in relations.

Thus, the information provided shows that the imperial officials acted in the interests of the empire in the diplomatic relations with Turkestan's neighbors, in particular with Afghanistan. The information of the Russian imperial political agent, preserved in the national archives, also helps to shed light on the life and activities of Afghan citizens in Turkestan. It is known that after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire and the semi-colonization of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates, as a convenient way of governing, he first held the post of diplomatic representative for the Emirate of Bukhara (1873-1885) and then the Political Agency of the Russian Empire (1886-1917) introduced. In addition to overseeing the emir, the intelligence of the political agency was a collection of information on foreign policy relations. According to the agency's intelligence, internal instability in the country has led to the emergence of Afghan refugees. Residents of Khanabad, Talikhan and Kunduz have made many appeals in this regard. The archival documents contain information about their application signed by Muhammad Karim, Murad Ali, Tashmuhammad [20, -4 b].

According to the source, at the request of international political processes, the agency's intelligence will carefully study every detail. In particular, it ignores the ancient ties between Afghanistan and Bukhara and considers those seeking citizenship as British spies. For example, the fact that the commander Muhammad Karim was given the same

assessment and opposed to his acquisition of imperial citizenship is preserved in the sources [21, -9 b].

Secret reports from Russia's imperial political agency say the camel trade has been set up to supply the Afghan army. In 1900 from the Chushka-Guzar customs from Bukhara 17 400 rubles. the number of camels is transferred, and this figure is reported to have increased by 1,400 rubles compared to 1899 [22, -1 b].

Another research has shown that this was the result of a policy pursued by the emir to improve the military transport system. This fact was confirmed by the Bukhara couple. According to him, 20-30 camels from Jizzakh, Uratepa, Nurata were sent to Afghanistan via Sherabad [22, -1 b]. Camel trade in these areas was carried out by the local Afghan Khoja Kuli [23, -1 b]. Khoja Kuli came to Tashkent for the same purpose and met with Mirzajon Muhammad and Muhammad Ismailkhan, sons of Ishakhan, who lived in Kashgar province [24, -2 b].

In 1901, Gulikhanov from China came to Tashkent to buy a camel. According to the imperial administration, earlier three Afghan citizens came to the city and worked together [26, -16 p]. The Afghan government tried to trade camels through China so as not to worry the imperial government that it was buying large quantities of camels. Imperial officials followed the process consistently. The spies serving the Governor-General of Turkestan provided them with information. For this reason, the Turkestan Governor-General's Office will have a database on the activities of Afghan citizens. The agency also commented on trade relations and barriers. For example, in 1909, 4,000 sheep were captured on the border of the Caspian region and sent back to the viceroy Muhammad Sarvarkhan [27, -1 b]. According to the source, most of the goods imported from this country to the empire were livestock (mainly sheep). The

reason for this is the lack of fodder to feed them, the obligation to pay tax of two crowns per animal, which leads to the rapid sale of livestock [28, -1 b]. Similar data help to study the history of economic relations between the peoples of the region.

In the 70s and 80s of the 19th century, the situation was created for the realization of the interests of the Russian Empire in Afghanistan. The internal situation worsened again with the British invasion of Afghanistan in 1878 and the signing of the Gandamak Treaty of 1879, which was unfavorable for Afghanistan, as well as the death of Sherali Khan. According to some authors, in such a situation, the imperial government was involved in organizing the escape of Abdurahman Khan to his homeland.

Conclusion: The impact of nineteenth-century inter-imperial conflicts on economically and militarily weak states did not end with their economic or complete colonization. Along with the unoccupied territories, the struggle for the conquered countries was also intensifying. The study of these processes, the disclosure of aspects of foreign policy unknown to science, and its scientific substantiation are among the important tasks facing the science of history today.

In the coverage of the history of the colonial period, it is necessary to refer to the works of local historians, as there are many literatures that justifies a particular ideology or many aspects of foreign policy. At the same time, the attitude of local sources to the new system should not be ignored.

References

1. Agehi Muhammad Riza. Flower garden of happiness. Gulshani Davlat. Manuscript IV AN.V.1891. (translated by P.P. Ivanov) The text is reproduced from the publication: Materials on the history of Turkmen and Turkmenia. T. 2. Moscow. Institute of Oriental Studies. 1938. -p.38.
2. Arandarenko G.A. "Leisure in Turkestan (1874-1889)". Saint Petersburg. Printing house M. M. Stasyulievich. 1889 -p.510.
3. Vambery A. "Journey through Central Asia". M. "Oriental Literature". 2003. - S. 192.
4. Grulev M. "Rivalry between Russia and England in Central Asia" - St. Petersburg: V. Berezovsky Publishing House, 1909.-p.380.
5. Iskhokhon Ibrat. "The history of Fergana". - Tashkent.: Kamalak, 1991.- B.335
6. Kaufman collection. (Published in memory of 25 years that have elapsed since the death of the conqueror and organizer of the Turkestan region. Typolithography. I.N. Kushnerev and K. Pimenovskaya. M. 1910. -S. 100.
7. Maksheev A.I. Historical Review of Turkestan. 1890-S.374.
8. Mirza Salimbek. Tarihi Salimi. Page 155// Donish Ahmad. History of the Mangit dynasty. (translated by A. Najafavoy) ed. "Donish". Dushanbe. 1967.-S.141.
9. Mirzo Olim Makhdumkhozhi. Tarihi Turkiston. T. "Yangi asr avlodi" 2009.181,page 189 B.241.
10. Muhammad Aziz Marginoniy. Tarihi Azizy.T. Manaviyat. 1969. Page 111
11. 11.Semenov A.A. "The Flight of Abdurakhman from Tashkent to Afghanistan". Kaufman collection. M., 1910.-S.100.
12. Soboleva L.N. Lists of populated areas Zeravshan district. Saint Petersburg. publishing house of the Imperial Academy of Science. 1874 -p.7.
13. O'z.NA. F-I-1, list-34, work-686, v.153.
14. .O'z.NA. F-I-1, list-34, work-686, v.160.
15. O'z.NA. F-I-1, list-1, work-136, v.1.
16. O'z.NA. F-I-1, list-1, case-136, back of v.1.
17. O'z.NA. Fund I-1, list - 12, composite list-1382, v.44.
18. O'z.NA. Fund I-1, list - 1, composite list - 263, v.1-1 back.
19. O'z.NA. Fund I-1, list - 1, composite list - 263, v.7-7 back.
20. Oz.NA Fund. I-2, list-2, work-84, v.4.
21. Oz.NA.Fund.I-2, list-2, work-84, v.9.
22. Oz.NA.Fund I-2, list-2, work-114, sheet-1.
23. Oz.NA.Fund I-2, list-2, case-114, back of sheet-1.
24. Oz.NA.Fund I-2, list-2, work-114, sheet-2.
25. Oz.NA.Fond I-2, list-2, case-114, back of sheet-2.
26. Oz.NA.Fund I-2, list-2, list-114, sheet-16.
27. Oz.NA Fund.I-2, list-1, work-263, v.1.
28. Oz.NA Fund.I-2, list-1, case-263, v.1 back.